

# WHAT THE EDITOR SAYS.



## Public Ledger

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY  
THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

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IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

REPUBLICANS who earnestly desire the prosperity of the Southern states, and therefore hope to see them abandon their old Free-trade doctrine and embrace the advantage of AND FREE-TRADE. Protection, have frequent occasion for discouragement.

Notwithstanding the advantages within easy reach of the Southern states if they would only avail themselves of Protection and proceed to develop their natural resources, they persist in the belief that the benefits of the Tariff are for the North alone and can be nothing but an injury and burden to the people South of Mason and Dixon's line. It would seem that this dogma ought to be as dead as JULIUS CÆSAR, and long ago entombed with slavery and secession. Unfortunately, however, it is a cherished, living doctrine and is held in the South as firmly to-day as it was half a century ago. Nor is the traditional or inherited doctrine of Free-trade believed merely by those who follow in the footsteps of the fathers in the belief that all wisdom is embodied in the historic dogmas and traditions of the South. Even men who are regarded as representatives of the "New South" and in alignment with progressive modern doctrines are found opposing Protection in the old Bourbon way, and for the old Bourbon reasons. A painful exhibit of this nature was made by Editor HEMPHILL of South Carolina, in his recent interview in New York. A man of fine training and ability, Mr. HEMPHILL is a representative Southern journalist of the most progressive class. He was too young to take part in the rebellion, and belongs with the men who have grown up since the war and who claim that they face the rising and not the setting sun. Yet when it comes to the Tariff here is the way Mr. HEMPHILL talks in replying to a comment of the New York Press:

"The Press suggest that by 'applying the civilizing influences' and encouraging 'immigration to an investment in the enterprises of the South, with its genial climate and millions of acres of cheap land,' etc., and continuing the infamous protective system; 'a tide of immigration will turn into the South, outnumber the old Bourbon nigger-hater element, and bring civilization to the neighborhood of every negro's cabin.' It appears after all, that The Press cares more for Protection than it does for the negro. I have no doubt that if the South would agree that the masses should be robbed

for the benefit of special classes in a particular section, if the South would consent to be taxed in the interest of the manufacturing industries of the North and East, it would not care a button what became of the negro as a voter.

"The South taxed in the interest of the North." That was the dogma of the labor-owning old Free-traders of ante bellum times and remains the inheritance of the cheap labor advocates of the South to-day. Because they intended to keep labor cheap and servile, they had no use for a Protective Tariff and could gain nothing from it. That was the doctrine of the CALHOUNS and McDUFFIES, and Mr. HEMPHILL echoes it thus:

I would not restore the negro to slavery if I could, but I would, if possible, prevent him from voting until he is qualified to vote intelligently upon questions which affect his own interests no less than the interests of his white neighbors.

In other words, the negro is to be "prevented from voting" so long as he tries to vote as the free white laborers of the North have done, and in the interest of the protective system which they have so long maintained and defended. The black workingman in the South is to vote only when he accepts the doctrine of the labor owning Free-trade slaveholders, and casts his ballot to the same end for which they so desperately struggled, viz; to keep black labor cheap and servile.

And this is a voice from the "New South."

D. B. HILL as a Presidential prima donna has got along to that advanced stage of decrepitude where great singers insist always on singing "Home, Sweet Home" or "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River." This is positively his farewell appearance upon any stage—until 1896.

SENATOR MULLIGAN is credited by the Frankfort Capital with having said, on the floor of the Senate, when urging the adoption of his resolution for a sine die adjournment June 1st:

It is the consensus of public opinion, as shown through the press, that this Legislature is a failure, and I believe so, too. We have made a monumental display of our incapacity to do anything, and the sooner we get away the better.

OCCASIONALLY there are Democratic outbursts in Congress that are better than a play. Such was the case the other day when FELLOWS of New York, who served several years in the Confederate service, turned to the Republican side, and addressing particularly the members from the Northwestern states, exhorted them to make preparations to "preserve every star upon our flag and keep its luster undimmed." Considering that this utterance was from an Arkansas ex-Rebel, and was addressed to the Representatives of the loyal states of the Northwest, including a number of maimed Union veterans, Mr. FELLOWS' performance was well calculated to make a horse laugh.

The following appeared in The National Economist Almanac of 1890:

Farmers, do you want a change? Are you satisfied with 15-cent corn, 10-cent oats, 50-cent wheat, and 12-cent cow?

The 12-cent cow might be considered a reasonable and suggestive topic by way of comparison for the thoughtful farmer. In 1887 there were 72,665 head of beef cattle imported into the United States after paying a duty of \$2 per head. If Kansas beef was selling at 12 cents per pound, it is indeed a poor showing for the Kansas farmer when the Canadian farmer pays at least one-quarter of a cent per pound Tariff and then beats him in the open market of the United States. In order that the American farmer may be encouraged in finding a market for his beef without foreign competition, the McKinley bill increased the Tariff to \$10 per head. The average importation for the last five years has been 88,000 head per year, and the average price for the last nine months has been \$12 per head, equal annually to a million and a quarter dollars. The McKinley Tariff of 1890 making it \$10 per head must certainly prove prohibitive, and the additional increase in sales to the American producer must be this vast sum of a million and a quarter dollars. Can farmers possibly fail to see the great benefit of such legislation?

The Government process of weighing instead of gauging whisky is already proving a troublesome and costly failure, says The Coalington Commonwealth.

## WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

The Maiden of the Period is Generally Handsome.

A Century Ago Things Were Different, Then Beauty Was the Exception, Now It is the Rule—How the Change is Accounted For.

Several English medical journals have recently called attention to a fact, sustained by common observation, that the young women of the present day are better developed physically, taller, plumper, stronger and healthier than the young woman of fifty, one hundred, one hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago, and that in this continuous and perceptible improvement of condition and aspect there are no steps backward.

One journal has called attention to the circumstance that whereas a century or two ago a handsome woman inspired sentiments of such admiring curiosity that her arrival or departure drew vast crowds and rewarded the patient waiting of hundreds, beauty of the same sort is so general nowadays as to evoke no ripple of excitement. It is no longer so rare that it commands peculiar attention, says the New York Sun. Again, the portraits of women of acknowledged loveliness preserved in many houses and galleries, or public buildings, and wondered at for many years, cannot stand comparison with many living countenances whose good looks are so little beyond the ordinary as to inspire neither poet, painter, composer nor sculptor with a subject for rhapsody in sonnet, on canvas, by lyric, or in marble.

But the change, to which English writers on hygiene allude in scientific phrase and without passion or emotion, is not limited to their field of personal observation. The tendency of women to grow handsomer, and of women no longer young to remain beautiful, has its manifestation here, too, and in ample and indisputable degree.

It shows itself in many ways, but most pronouncedly, perhaps, in photographs. It is not so many years since the display of a beauty's portrait drew crowds, and resulted in the sale of thousands of copies. Nowadays this industry languishes. Photographers' special favorites are at a discount. In the windows, on the shelves, or in the showcases the examples of beauty and loveliness are too numerous to justify much discrimination. As many portraits are sold as heretofore, but the preference of purchasers is more diffused. With the heightening of the standard of comeliness individual cases of superior excellence are no longer marked.

Another illustration of the change to which we refer is to be found on any fashionable thoroughfare. Years ago, in New York, Broadway was the focus of admiring sightseers, and a pretty woman was gazed upon long and wonderingly on the popular promenade. To-day nobody thinks of traveling any great distance in New York to behold the spectacle of pretty women, or to give them more than a passing glance. They are to be seen everywhere, up town and down, on side streets and on thoroughfares, in stores and public conveyances, in doors and out.

On the stage, too, it is no longer customary to advertise "beauties" in the fashion once in vogue. The description is superfluous. Handsome and attractive women are the rule and no longer the exception. The absence of talent rather than of beauty is the theme nowadays, the fact which confounds discriminating patrons, critics and observers. Generally speaking, the proportion of handsome women is larger than it used to be, and uncomeliness is diminished correspondingly. The true causes of this latter effect are probably two:

1. Improved health, the result of a more scientific mode of life, better hygienic conditions, larger latitude in outdoor exercise, better nutrition, better physical culture and softening and equalizing of the climate; and

2. Better taste in dress, the introduction of new and becoming methods of attire, improved style, a greater variety of fabrics and of colors, and such cheapening of materials for a girl's wear as to bring them within the reach of all.

Such, then, are the causes of the changes, observed and commented upon on both sides of the Atlantic, which mark a distinct advance in the average comeliness of women. They are growing handsomer as the world grows older. It cannot be said that this is officially proved anywhere in records and documents; but unless the masculine eye has been dazzled and the taste blunted by the increase of female distinction and beauty it should be reflected by an increase in the marriage rate, and that soon and largely.

### The Right Kind of a Doctor.

A Russian journal reports an interesting case of a philanthropic physician. Visiting the patients of his districts the doctor found that in many instances their sickness was caused by hunger. To the most needy he prescribed "six pounds of pure rye flour in doses of two pounds a day." He ordered his patient to get the medicine at the drug store of the nearest village, where it would be issued free of charge every day. The good doctor made arrangements with the druggist to supply the flour at his expense. In this way his patients will be kept from starvation the whole winter.

### A Novel Scheme.

A cooperative home for young women students has been started in Boston with accommodations for about one hundred and fifty, the prices ranging from one dollar and a half to three dollars and a half a week. Most of the rooms are in suites, and the arrangements for table board are separate. The intention is to make it self-supporting, and if any student remains there a year she will become a partner in the scheme and have a share of the revenue. Entertainments of various degrees of importance are to be provided.

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Black Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children for Summer, try a pair of our celebrated Ethiopian Dye. They are absolutely fast and stainless. A trial will convince you of this fact.

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Sire of seven from 2-194 to 2-30, by Geo. Wilkes, 2-22, sire of eighty in 2-30; dam Rosa, by Roscoe, son of Ambassador, 2-24, 2-28, 2-28, by American Clay. TERMS, \$50 cash at time of service, with return privilege, or \$75 to insure.

### ALCANTARA, 2-26 1/2.

By Alcyone, 2-27, sire of twenty-five in 2-30; dam Lady Carr, dam of Ambassador, 2-24, 2-28, 2-28, by American Clay. TERMS, \$50 to insure.

### McALLISTER, 2-27.

By Robert, sire of fifty-two in 2-30; dam Laura, dam of Egg Hot (three-year-old), 2-24, Knight Templar, 2-25, by Lilly Adams, son of Almont. TERMS, \$25 to insure.

### DR. OWENS.

By Alcantara, 2-23, sire of fifty in 2-30, first dam by Sir Walkill, second dam by Kentucky Prince. TERMS, \$10 cash by season, or \$15 to insure. Send for Catalogue.

## JAS. W. FITZGERALD, MAYSVILLE, KY.

APR 4 1890

### AMENDMENT

To Article One of Articles Incorporating the Poyntz Bros. Co.

ARTICLE to amend Article I of Articles of Incorporation of Poyntz Brothers Company, of Maysville, Mason County, Kentucky, recorded in Deed Book No. 52, page 174. Be it known to all whom it may concern, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Poyntz Brothers Company of Maysville, Kentucky, held at its office in Maysville, Kentucky, Thursday, April 25th, 1890, it was agreed that the corporate name of said company be changed from Poyntz Brothers Company to Oakwood Distillery Company, and that hereafter the business of said corporation be conducted under the corporate name of Oakwood Distillery Company. And it was further agreed at said meeting, that Ben B. Poyntz, Secretary and Treasurer of said Poyntz Brothers Company, be and he was authorized to make proper acknowledgment of said change of name before the Clerk of Mason County Court, and cause same to be published and recorded as required by law. HEN B. POYNTZ, Secretary and Treasurer of Poyntz Bros. Co.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1st Mason County. I, T. M. PEARCE, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing instrument of writing was this day produced to me in said county and acknowledged by Ben B. Poyntz, a party thereto, to be their act and deed. Given under my hand and seal of office this 25th day of April, 1890. T. M. PEARCE, Clerk. By J. C. Lovel, D. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1st Mason County. I, T. M. PEARCE, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing instrument of writing was this day received in my office and lodged for record, whereupon the same, together with this and the foregoing certificate, hath been duly recorded in my office. Given under my hand this April 30th, 1890. T. M. PEARCE, Clerk. By J. C. Lovel, D. C.

### ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

—ADOPTED BY—

## THE PUBLIC LEDGER CO.

OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

ART. 1. Be it known that William H. Cox, Thomas A. Davis, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., Samuel T. Hickman, A. M. J. Cochran, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds, have this day associated themselves together and become incorporated under and by virtue of Chapter 50 of the General Statutes of the State of Kentucky as The Public Ledger Company and by that name shall sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to alter same at pleasure.

ART. 2. The capital stock of said Corporation shall be \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, and the same shall be transferable by written assignment on the certificate, and when transferred the certificate for same shall be surrendered to the Company and canceled, and new ones issued in lieu thereof.

ART. 3. This Corporation is organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper in the city of Maysville, and distributing the same throughout the state of Kentucky, and for the carrying on of a general newspaper business in said city and state.

ART. 4. The principal place of business of said Corporation shall be at Maysville, Ky. The capital stock of said Corporation may be increased at any time by the stockholders (those holding a majority of the stock assenting thereto) to any sum not exceeding \$10,000. This Corporation may organize when 250 shares of its stock is subscribed. Stock may be paid for in money or equivalent at an agreed contract price, and any stock not subscribed for, may be sold from time to time, as the Directors may direct and authorize, and the certificates of stock shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and the corporate seal shall be affixed to same.

ART. 5. The Corporation shall be managed by a Directory of five persons who shall be elected annually at the Company's office in Maysville, Ky., on the 1st Monday in March of each year. If for any reason there should not be an election held at the time fixed, the Directors in office shall continue as such until their successors are elected and qualified.

ART. 6. The Directors shall choose from their number a President and Vice-President, and from said number or the stockholders a Secretary and Treasurer, or they may elect, they may combine these two officers into one. They shall elect an Editor, and may elect an assistant to the Editor, both of whose duties and tenure of office they may fix and prescribe by by-laws of the Company, which by-laws a majority of the Directors may adopt for the management of the Company's affairs.

ART. 7. The Company shall not incur an indebtedness exceeding, in the aggregate, at any one time, a sum equal to one-half of the capital stock paid in.

ART. 8. The private property of the stockholders of this Company shall be exempt from all debts or liabilities of the Corporation.

ART. 9. The Corporation shall begin when it shall have organized, as provided for herein, and shall continue as long as may be necessary, according to law.

In witness whereof, the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands this 10th day of March, 1890.

WILLIAM H. COX, A. M. J. COCHRAN, THOMAS A. DAVIS, M. C. RUSSELL, W. H. WADSWORTH, JR., GEO. L. COX, S. T. HICKMAN, ALLEN A. EDMONDS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, 1st Mason County.

I, T. M. PEARCE, Clerk of the County Court for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing Article of Incorporation of The Public Ledger Co., was, on March 10, 1890, produced to me in said county, and acknowledged by said Thomas A. Davis, William H. Cox, W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., S. T. Hickman, M. C. Russell, George L. Cox and Allen A. Edmonds each to be their act and deed, and on March 14, 1890, the same was again reproduced to me and acknowledged by each of them to be his act and deed, and lodged for record, whereupon the same, together with this certificate, hath been duly recorded in my office. Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1890. T. M. PEARCE, Clerk. By T. D. Slattery, D. C.